

In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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George Seldes, Editor

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EXTRA!

IN FACT has in its possession a memorandum drawn up by leading Nazi officials and leaders of American industry and politics, at a meeting on Nov 23, 1937. It is more sensational than Ambassador Kennedy's report to Roosevelt on Britain at war, one of IN FACT's most important scoops. It will be published shortly.

Pegler's Boss Confesses

WESTBROOK PEGLER stepped way over the line in his June 15 column when he called for repeal of the Federal law against labor spies, admitted that he himself functioned as a labor spy, and at the same time accused a union of 42,000 members (United Office and Professional Workers) of espionage. Pegler's immediate boss on the NYWorld-Telegram, key paper of the Scripps-Howard chain, went even further in self-exposé two days later when he flatly stated to a union delegation that the World-Telegram's chief aim now was not to unite the nation to defeat Fascism, but to "fight Communism in this country."

The union got on Pegler's trail as soon as his column appeared. "We do not know whether Mr Pegler has successfully couched his slander and libel in a form to make a legal remedy possible. We shall find out and take whatever action is possible," UOPWA President Lewis Merrill wrote W-T. When the W-T balked at printing the letter a delegation of five obtained an interview with Executive Editor Lee B Wood.

Peter K Hawley, president, Local 16, UOPWA, spokesman for the delegation, told Wood that the W-T, by printing Pegler's attacks on loyal groups of American citizens actively supporting the war, was making itself a party to Pegler's attempts to disunite America. Wood defended Pegler's attack on the union as justified because the UOPWA was cited by Martin Dies as a "Communist union." Hawley, citing the UOPWA's record in mobilizing white collar workers behind the war effort, a record which has earned the union commendation from various government agencies, then asked Wood:

"What do you consider the main job to be done today—to unite the whole people for the defeat of Fascism, or to fight Communism?" Wood replied:

"The main job right now is to fight Communism in this country."

Union Arraigns Pegler

PEGLER—journalistic hoodlum, advocate of lynching and murder, self-con-

Second U S Prohibition Movement Is Nationwide..... p. 1

Native Fascists Lead Both Wet and Dry Brigades..... p. 2

Inside Story: How U S Press, DuPonts Put Over Repeal p. 3

ANOTHER attempt to bring prohibition to America, has reached nationwide importance. It is well-organized, supported by leading citizens and, powerfully backed, again takes advantage of a war when millions of young men in camps are more than ordinarily subject to alcoholic and other temptations. Between Pearl Harbor, December 7, and the public hearings in the Senate Office building late in June, prohibition, despite considerable silence in the press, has made tremendous headway.

Opening wedge is the bill to abolish the sale of alcoholic drinks near all military establishments, including great industrial plants on war contracts. If the bill is passed, little of America would remain wet, since war factories are everywhere.

Among the most notable supporters of the Second Prohibition Amendment's initial step, the army camp measure, according to Washington lobbyists, are: Henry Ford, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; Josephus Daniels, ex-Sec'y of the Navy, ex-ambassador to Mexico, and leading liberal publisher; Cardinal O'Connell and John D Rockefeller Jr.

Among the big powers for liquor are the DuPonts. To some extent the big war between Wets and Drys has been a war of DuPont money versus Rockefeller money, and the DuPont money—thanks considerably to our venal and corrupt magazine and newspaper press—has usually triumphed.

(The facts in the Barleycorn story are amazing, but documented. The most interesting and important ones are herewith presented. The facts speak for themselves, and not for IN FACT. No editorial policy governs the selection or presentation of these facts; what IN FACT is interested in is documentary proof that special interests always fool the American people, frequently through control of the press.—Editorial note.)

Facts About Big Nationwide Prohibition Campaign No 2

The most important facts in the Wet-Dry war situation are:

1. Bill S 860 would prohibit sale of liquor to army, navy and air forces. In 1941 Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill to keep prostitution out of training camp zones, stop liquor sales in camps, make prohibition the law in camp zones. Everyone recognized this as the first legislation aiming at national prohibition. Bill is now sponsored by Senator W Lee O'Daniel, notorious enemy of labor and one of our leading native crackpot polltax Fascists.

2. After more than a year's delay, public hearings were set for June 22. On May 18 thirty members of Congress met at the call of Rep Bryson of S C to push passage of bill. Bryson insisted it would be a wartime measure only.

3. A "sharp upward trend" in prohibition sentiment was reported in Gallup poll Feb 14. Gallup has been sampling U S public opinion on liquor eight years. The 1933-4 official state votes showed 30% for prohibition. The figure hovered between 32 and 34, reaching the lowest Nov 1940, but the first poll after we were in the war showed 36% for prohibition.

4. Organizations with millions of members are backing the new prohibition movement. The Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Baptists (North & South) and United Presbyterians, totaling 16,000,000, have publicly announced for wartime prohibition. It is not necessary to report the WCTU and other bodies which have never stopped fighting J Barleycorn. The Women's Missionary Organizations, Presbyterian Church, representing 1,500,000, voted May 18 to conduct a campaign for wartime prohibition.

5. In Washington a powerful lobby known as the World Prohibition Federation, said to coordinate the anti-liquor work of many influential groups and persons, is running the political show. It is headed by Captain Edward Page Gaston.

6. A number of native Fascists have been among the first to try to capitalize on a wet-dry war by linking up with one side or the other.

7. The press has published more anti-prohibition propaganda than news of

➔ If Your Name Is Addressed in
Red See Page 3

Re-entered as second class matter March 12, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

the prohibition movement. There are already signs that the press will serve the side which pays it most, namely the brewers and distillers, as it did in the first prohibition campaign and more notably in the repeal campaign. If there are any scientific facts, if there is such a thing as absolute truth about liquor, it will not be given the American people by the press, which profits largely from liquor advertising.

FASCISTS AMONG LEADERS IN WET-DRY CAMPAIGN

ONE of the amazing facts discovered by IN FACT about the present campaign is that some of America's leading Fascists, the same persons and organizations which have fought against everything aiding the general welfare of the people, and which have protected special interests, are active in the liquor war.

A native Fascist organization called The Crusaders will be revived immediately the prohibition movement gets big enough to warrant it, Fred G Clark, national commander, announced at a banquet of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Research Committee (U of P Club, NYC, May 6). Mr Clark reported that "the drys are securing considerable financial support."

Clark's Crusaders had 1,250,000 members in 1933 and nothing to do after repeal. Columbia Broadcasting let them take the air with a program about Truth, the Constitution, Patriotism, American Motherhood. They offered to answer all questions truthfully, and denounced "charlatans, crackpot demagogues, misguided though sincere theorists . . . preachers of class hatred." So Clark and his Crusaders attacked the Public Utilities Bill, the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Banking Bill of 1935, and spoke for "capital to finance the development of new capital," and at a time when there were 12,000,000 jobless declared "there is plenty of work for all who want to work in private enterprise." Crusaders issued pamphlets saying "no contributions will be sought or accepted on partisan basis or from partisan sources."

Suddenly the committee headed by Senator (now Justice) Black exposed a group of Fascist organizations, some run by anti-Semites, most of them by labor-haters, and all secretly in the pay of the DuPonts, Jos and Howard Pew of Sunoco and Sun Shipbuilding, etc. The Crusaders were exposed as having taken \$160,000 from the DuPonts and others, including \$5,876 from James F Bell. In the Crusaders' records was a note that Bell wanted them "to attack TVA tomorrow night." And so the great nationally built and controlled electric light and American civilization project was attacked—for money.

Very similar to Clark's Crusaders were the Sentinels of the Republic. Among letters seized by Sen Black was one from W Cleveland Runyon which attacked Roosevelt for bringing "the Jewish brigade" to Washington and predicted a fight for "Western Christian civilization" against the world-wide enemy "Jewish in origin." President Alexander Lincoln of Boston replied for the Sentinels that "the Jewish threat is a real one. . . ." Runyon wrote: "The Sentinels should really lead. . . . The old-line Americans of \$1200 a year want a Hitler."

The Hitlerite Sentinels were financed by the Pitcairn family of Pennsylvania. Raymond Pitcairn, financier and publicist, paid them \$91,000. On Feb 9 Raymond Pitcairn was elected director of the Penna Alcoholic Beverage Study Inc, at a meeting in which activities by the Drys were discussed.

Fascists Flock Into Prohibition Ranks Also

In asking the House of Representatives to investigate the anti-liquor movement, Rep Sweeney of Ohio, after alleging that prohibition would disturb America's war effort, said that Edward Page Gaston's World Prohibition Ass'n was "made up of the old Anti-Saloon League, the Methodist Board of Temperance and kindred organizations."

None of these organizations has a record as anti-labor, anti-liberal, or Fascist, But Captain Gaston, who seems today to be the general of the Drys, has.

Listed in the reports of the LaFollette Committee investigating violations of free speech and the rights of labor, as supporting the Johnstown Citizens Committee, a fake Fascist organization secretly subsidized by the Bethlehem Steel Corp to break strikes, is the Patriot Guard of America, of which Gaston is commander. Other supporters of Johnstown Fascist outfit were: Harry Augustus Jung, who with Colonel McCormick sponsored Mrs Dilling's Fascist writings; Boake Carter, who sent \$25; Tom Girdler at whose Chicago plant occurred the Memorial Day massacre of steel workers; E T Weir.

Senator W Lee (Pass the Biscuits Pappy) O'Daniel is one of labor's main enemies in Congress. Outside of Rep Clare Hoffman and "Slavery-bill" Rep Howard Smith, the Drys could not have a worse champion. With a bad record for fighting labor and for anti-Semitism, Rep Rankin of Mississippi thunders that "the liquor traffic is one of the greatest enemies our Christian civilization has ever known." A third native Fascist Dry is Bilbo of Mississippi.

These three demagogues get a lot of publicity, but will handicap the Drys in any appeal to the majority of voters who know the record.

Other notable Dry leaders in Congress are Sen E C Johnson of Colorado who would ban radio liquor ads and Senator Capper who is against permitting the liquor industry to spend money for publicity of any sort.

Among the crackpot Fascists who are fanatical prohibitionists are the re-

fessed labor spy—is thus shown as fully supported in his campaign of disunity by his employer, the Scripps-Howard chain with 19 papers, which syndicates Pegler to more than 100 others. Merrill's letter to the W-T goes beyond Pegler, to the appeasement forces this paper has been spokesman for. He wrote:

"It is because we are fighting hard to support our government and the war effort of the American people that Mr Pegler, speaking for the appeasement camp, is compelled to the attack. Questioning the other fellow's patriotism when your own disruptive activities are being widely exposed, is the favorite device of the Fifth Column in its current offensive against the gov't. Hitler invented it but our own Copperheads love the 'big lie.' The recent decision of the CIO Executive Board, including the resolution exposing the activities of John L Lewis, Labor's No. 1 Appeaser, likely helped to inspire Mr Pegler's outrage. I say this because they are both fighting in the same way and for the same things."

Labor's counter-attack on Pegler continued to grow on a nation-wide scale. More documentation next week.

Hope for Free Press

NEWSPAPER publishing has become a "branch of big business," Marshall Field, publisher of PM and Chicago Sun, said in a speech at New York University. Cooperatives and labor unions will try to "create new and living forms of journalism" in the U S.

"The owners of papers," Field asserted, "are singularly blind to the position and aspirations of labor." Field cited the case of the newspaper furor over the 40-hour week. [This was one of the greatest nation-wide lies in American labor history. E K Gaylord's Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times originated the falsehood that a national law prohibited men from working more than 40 hours (whereas in truth it merely provides more pay for overtime). Southern papers whipped the lie into what became known as a "prairie fire," with a threat against Congressmen. IN FACT exposed the lying press campaign Apr 6. June 5 Chi Trib buried on financial page, p 30, 3-inch item statistically proving "vast majority of war workers . . . at their jobs more than 40 hours a week in January."]

"It took," Field said, "several statements by the President and other government officials to reassure the country . . . that the 40-hour week law did not restrict work on war contracts to 40 hours."

Marshall Field's N Y paper, PM, celebrated its second birthday June 18. "The Facts Are . . ." (page 123) lists Field's Sun and PM, among few papers fair to labor.

Crime to Vote Labor

ALTHOUGH the Pews, DuPonts, Meltons, Morgans and Rockefellers put up the best part of the \$25,000,000 which is used to buy everything from a judgeship to the presidency at every big election (documentation, IN FACT, Nov 4 1940), it is considered a crime in Kenosha, Wis, for an elected official to adhere to the principles of his electors. This is because in this case the officials were for labor and not the National Ass'n of Manufacturers (NAM).

Edward Weston and Edward Rice were fired, guilty of the terrific crime of

having pledged themselves, if elected to school board, to abide by the principles of the labor movement. The Union League of Voters elected them, Kenosha Manufacturers' Ass'n got them out. In fighting for Weston and Rice, Kenosha Labor's editor, Elmer Beck, reprinted IN FACT's exposé of NAM plot against public schools.

Anti-Fascist Ad Unwanted

BECAUSE copy was headed "Geo II, Fascist King of Greece," an ad submitted by The Nation to NYTimes and NYPost was refused. Times published ad headed "CONFIDENCE in Nazi GERMANY" just before outbreak of war. It took Fascist ads, now refuses anti-Fascist ad.

From NR Publisher

ON Apr 27, under the heading "Labor Trouble" we published 14½ lines factually reporting request of five editors and assistant editors New Republic asking public to write publisher to recognize Book & Magazine Union. Publisher Bruce Bliven informs us such action would have been a violation of Wagner Act. For the record we give Editor-Publisher Bliven 14½ lines or more:

"In fairness to this paper (NR), you should have stated that for reasons for which the management is in no way responsible, a dispute has arisen among our employees as to the form of collective bargaining representative that they wish. Ten of them want to remain with the Book & Magazine Union CIO. Twenty-two . . . voted to join the Newspaper Guild CIO. The management has done nothing to influence anybody to join or refrain from joining either of these unions.

"The BMU filed charges before the NLRB against the NR. . . . May 8 the regional NLRB in NYC . . . dismissed every one of these charges. . . . Within the past few days the BMU attempted to file new charges . . . which (were) refused. . . .

"We are prepared to sign a contract with whatever union the NLRB certifies. . . . Faithfully, Bruce Bliven."

From NR Editors

OUR April 27 paragraph was a condensation of 2,000 statements sent by NR editors and other employees. Group later informed IN FACT that Malcolm Cowley also added signature to those of following editors and ass't editors: Soule, Huling, Ferguson, Dexter, Dennis. We have received another long statement from editors detailing complaints, also statements from BMU and Guild for which we unfortunately have no space. We agree with Mr Bliven that there are two sides to every story, and it is IN FACT's aim to present labor's side, the side generally misrepresented.

If your name is addressed in red and your code number is:

- 61* or 21 THIS IS YOUR LAST ISSUE
- 62* or 22 You will receive 1 more issue
- 63* or 23 You will receive 2 more issues
- 64* or 24 You will receive 3 more issues

* Former U. S. Week Subscribers

If you are moving!

Cut out your name and address from the first page—write your NEW address next to it and mail with 5¢. Please give your code number on all correspondence.

Renew Your Sub Now!

cently jailed William Dudley Pelley, publisher of The Galilean, a mixture of anti-Semitism, astrology and sedition; Wm Kullgren who prints anti-Semitism, astrology and prohibition in his Beacon Light; E J Garner who did likewise in his anti-Semitic Publicity; the Rev Gerald Winrod, Kansas Hitlerite, publisher of The Defender.

In Canada the Rev A M Nicholson, member of Parliament representing Commonwealth Federation, in introducing a bill to restrict the liquor traffic declared that nation's liquor bill "would fully equip 800,000 soldiers or pay for 2,700 fighter planes."

American Liquor Interests Are Worried

Although there is very little about the new prohibition movement in the press, it is evident from the liquor journals that the industry is somewhat frightened, although confident it can defeat any serious legislation. A liquor newsletter states that "big distillers, including the Distilled Spirits Institute, have been genuinely alarmed. A series of resounding scandals (in the camps where prostitution and liquor flourish nearby) might bring on a new national prohibition law, at least for the duration. . . . In Georgia and Louisiana . . . the vice and booze rings had a political payoff that worked right up to Washington."

Leading symptom of Dry movement's importance is the defense propaganda already appearing in the press. Ever since Pearl Harbor the newspapers have been carrying interviews, statements, reports of anybody or any organization provided the propaganda is pro-Wet. (For example: Jan 2, NYTimes, anti-prohibition statement by vice-pres of Hiram Walker distillery; Feb 15, statement by Allied Liquor Industries; Apr 4, anti-prohibition paragraphs published of N Y State Liquor Authority report; June 4, 'Dry Proposal Is Condemned,' heading on letter to editor.)

DUPONTS, LIQUOR INTERESTS, PRESS, PUT OVER REPEAL

ONE of the most amazing stories of the corruption of the American press—so well concealed it is known to few newspapermen—is the story of the fight the liquor interests waged against the prohibition amendment, the support the newspapers gave them because of the advertising money, and the repeal fight which was won by the DuPonts, the distillers, and the press.

Booze is Big Business. Big Business, the documentary evidence published the past two years in IN FACT shows, controls the press and most of Congress, makes public opinion, owns or controls most everything in the nation. How much does the press get out of liquor? Here is a headline that tells one story:

LIQUOR LINEAGE \$75,000,000

IN FOUR YEARS OF REPEAL

This is from Editor & Publisher, Dec 4 1937. On July 5 1941 same publication quoted United Brewers Industrial Foundation that brewers alone spent \$6,000,000 in daily newspapers in 1940; also \$750,000 in weeklies, or 32% of ad budget of eighteen to twenty millions a year. "The survey shows that since 1933 (repeal) the brewers have spent about \$150,000,000 for advertising."

In the \$2,000,000,000 annual advertising budget of America this may not appear much, not enough to corrupt a nation's press, but there is apparently a lot of other money being used which is not listed. For example: Christian Feigen-span, brewer, handed out to the Newark Ledger sums totaling \$150,000 to keep the paper going. Prof Peter Odegard in his study of the Anti-Saloon League showed that this payment was part of the brewers' nationwide campaign to buy the sympathy of the press for booze and against prohibition. Feigenspan collected more than \$260,000 from 15 brewers and their trade associations which he gave Hearst's chief editorial writer, Arthur Brisbane, renegade Socialist columnist, to buy the Washington Times. This disclosure was made when the American gov't became suspicious that the Germans were buying up American papers for propaganda in World War I. Dr Edward Rumeley was sentenced to jail for one year for buying the N Y Mail as a German agent, but Brisbane's deal was purely alcoholic. As for the Newark Ledger, the American Newspaper Guild, which fought its first major labor battle against this paper, reported that Lucius T Russell owned the paper the time Feigenspan was giving it money. Russell was anti-labor, pro-Mussolini, pro-Fascist.

Magazines and Newspapers Corrupted

Although it is true that even newspapermen are unaware of how their papers were corrupted, it is a fact that the documentary evidence exists in three official publications: "Breweries and Texas Politics," 2 vols; the Overman Report (Senate Judiciary Hearings, 1919, Brewing and Liquor Interests and German Propaganda); the Lobby Investigation (U S Senate Judiciary Hearings, 1930). The Overman Report, page 1086, gives this confidential report of Publication Comm, U S Brewers' Ass'n:

"During the past year a large number of articles have been published in many of the leading newspapers and magazines which have either been suggested by us or have been based on our investigations and material. Articles and editorials have been published in the Medical Record, Journal of the American Medical Ass'n and the British Journal of Inebriety. Articles have been published in the Survey, Outlook, American Underwriter, the Journal of the Am Statistical

Ass'n, the American Food Journal . . . in the Journal of Commerce, Commercial Bulletin, Engineering and Mining Journal and Manufacturers' News. . . . Articles of general interest have appeared in . . . International [now Hearst's International Cosmopolitan] Magazine . . . and the Saturday Evening Post. A series of special articles on the prohibition question are announced . . . in the North Am Review and the Atlantic Monthly. . . ."

Ernest Gordon, who put some of the most sensational disclosures of the three reports together in his book, "When the Brewer Had the Stranglehold," writes (p 181):

"There were occasional notices indicating that the brewers were investing in newspapers, but these were not many. It was clear to them, apparently, that the press could be controlled through its advertising columns as surely as by actual ownership. The Montgomery Advertiser, described as 'a very vital force in the political, industrial and civic life of Alabama,' seems to have been bought by them for \$100,000. The Newark Ledger was financed by brewer Feigenspan. . . . When the Fort Worth Record was started, brewer Adoue took \$7,500 of its stock. For the Washington Times \$500,000 was collected. . . ."

"Relations with the Associated Press seem to have been cordial." The brewers hired the son of the Associated Press head as publicity man. He went abroad "as twofold emissary of the Associated Press and of the U S Brewers' Ass'n" armed with letters from the leading ambassadors in Washington, the State Dep't, and a document naming him "special inspector of Associated Press agencies" (Overman Report, p 777).

"Dry" Sat Evening Post Published "Wet" Propaganda

Readers who know that the Saturday Evening Post is a Dry publication, refusing liquor ads because of the religious policy of its owners, the Curtis family, may doubt the inclusion of this weekly—until recent years having the largest circulation of any magazine in the world—among those reached by the brewers. The explanation is important, because it illuminates the entire history of the corruption of public opinion by Big Business through the power of advertising. On March 24, 1928, Pierre DuPont wrote Wm Smith, director, Ass'n Against the Prohibition Amendment:

I shall be glad if you will make known to the officials of the Saturday Evening Post my personal interest in the affairs of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, also the interest of my brothers, Irene and Lamot. I feel that the Saturday Evening Post is intimately related to both the General Motors Corporation and the Du Pont Company and that the aim of this paper is to promote the welfare of the people of the United States. As I feel that the prohibition movement has failed in its original aim and has become both a nuisance and a menace, I hope that the officials of the Saturday Evening Post will join in a move toward better things with respect to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Sincerely yours, Pierre S Du Pont.

This document is from the Lobby Investigation, page 4235. There is also the brewers' report already quoted, and the following report of Hugh Fox, sec'y, U S Brewers' Ass'n:

"We have been trying in every possible way to break into the Saturday Evening Post. . . . Mr (George Horace) Lorimer (editor and stockholder) finally agreed to give us space for 1,000 words." (In this week's SEP (June 20) there are still no liquor ads, but DuPont paid some \$8,000 for page 105.)

Commenting on the DuPont-SEP incident, Fletcher Dobyns says ("The Amazing Story of Repeal"):

"It is evident why men who control \$40,000,000,000 are able to control the press. Newspapers are no longer organs of opinion; they are commercial enterprises. Editors of the type of Greeley, Dana, Medill and Lawson have been supplanted by business men whose object is money. They knew that four things are essential to the birth and survival of a modern newspaper—capital, circulation, advertising, credit. . . ."

"An illuminating example of the technique of giving orders to the press was brought out by the Lobby Investigation Committee. The DuPonts manufacture a large number of nationally advertised products and pay millions of dollars annually to newspapers and magazines for advertising. . . ."

"The degradation of the press has a tragic significance that does not appear on the surface. 'The press' sounds impersonal but behind it are multitudes of laboring and struggling human beings. It was not only the officers, directors and publishers that had to obey orders, but also the writers who prepared all the 'articles and editorials attacking prohibition.' In schools and colleges young men and women studied the art of writing and the social and political sciences in preparation for a career in journalism. They hoped to expose and attack injustice and corruption, promote the public welfare and endeavor to make their ideals prevail. They found, however, that they are compelled to suppress and distort the news, protect those who were betraying the public, pervert the truth and ignore or misrepresent and slander those who were endeavoring to suppress evil and promote the public welfare. They knew that if they sought new positions, they would have to accept the same terms. As they had to have work, they sacrificed their ideals and their intellectual integrity, prostituted their talents, and became cynical and disillusioned cogs in greed-driven machines. Their attack upon prohibition was just one of the many 'adjustments to reality' they were compelled to make."

FROM A SOLDIER

Editor, In Fact:

Here is another letter of praise to add to the thousands that you undoubtedly receive each week, and with it a new subscription and a renewal. Here a very high premium is placed on leisure time, and often it is all we can do to maintain a regular correspondence with our homes. Under such conditions you can readily see just how well your compact and timely publication keeps us abreast of the latest events. If only more would take advantage of your splendid offer and send subscriptions to those in the service. The need for IN FACT is vital to clarify and correct the vast number of confused individuals who have hideously warped ideas on labor, progressive publications, Russia, etc. These ideas are not conducive to a high morale in an anti-Fascist army. Each copy that I receive is read by 4 or 5 fellow soldiers, sometimes more.

Here is a sincere wish for your continued success and an ever increasing list of subscribers!

Sincerely yours,
Private—U.S.A.F.

FROM TWO UNIONS

Dear Mr. Seldes:

You will be pleased to know that our Victory Committee has decided to subscribe for all the members of our local in the service. We agree with you that facts (as published in IN FACT) can be a powerful weapon to help bring victory in 1942.

Enclosed you will find check for \$100.00 to cover the attached list of 200 names who are to receive yearly subscriptions to IN FACT. I understand you will also mail them letters informing them that our local is sending the subscriptions as a gift.

A. Fishman,
United Dep't Store Emp. Union
of Greater New York.

Dear Friends:

I am enclosing a check for \$98.00 which will cover the attached list of 196 subscriptions to be sent to the boys in service. Our union can think of no investment that would be more welcome and would do more for the boys than IN FACT.

Leon Straus,
Fur Floor Boys Local 125.

Send IN FACT to the boys in Service!
Two yearly subscriptions for the price of one!
Get your union to subscribe for the members in service at the special rate of 50¢ a year.

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Here's a dollar. Send two subscriptions to the following boys in service.

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